

The Anti-Slavery Bangle.

MARSH R. ROBINSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

AND PEARSON, Publishing Agent.

VOL. 9.—NO. 44.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 454.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BANGLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT SALEM, OHIO.

TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum, payable in advance.

One copy sent to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the cause.

Advertisements for insertion, to be addressed to MARSH R. ROBINSON, Editor. All orders to AND PEARSON, Publishing Agent.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square (10 lines) three weeks.	\$1.00
Each additional insertion.	.40
One Square (10 lines) one month.	4.00
One Square (10 lines) three months.	12.00
One Square (10 lines) six months.	24.00
One Square (10 lines) one year.	48.00
Half square, changing monthly.	20.00
Half square, not changing monthly.	10.00
For 2000 words, not changing monthly.	20.00
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MR. SUMNER'S LAST SPEECH.

ON THE NEBRASKA BILL.

A great outcry has been raised by the two Administrations since the speech of Mr. Sumner on the Nebraska bill. The reader will find himself astonished, we imagine, when he has perused it, to find the total absence of anything to warrant the outrageous course of the stipendiary journals at the Capital.

MR. PRESIDENT.—It is now nearly midnight. At this late hour of a session drawn out to unaccountable length, I should not fatigue the Senate by a long speech. There is a time for all things, and the time for this has passed. The determination of the majority is fixed; but it is not more fixed than mine. The bill which they sustain I oppose. On a former occasion I met it by argument, which, though often attacked in debate, still stands unshaken and unanswerable. At present, I am admonished that I must be content with a few words of earnest protest against the consummation of a great wrong. Duty to myself, and also to the honored Commonwealth of which I find myself the sole representative in this immediate exigency, will not allow me to do less.

But I have a special duty which I would not omit. I have on my desk remonstrances against the passage of this bill, some of which have been placed in my hands since the commencement of the debate to-day. I desire that those voices, which direct from the people should be heard. With the permission of the Senate I will offer them now.

THE PRESIDENT OFFICER.—(Mr. Stuart in the chair.) The remonstrances can be received by unanimous consent.

Several voices.—Let them be received.

THE PRESIDENT OFFICER.—The Chair hears no objection.

MR. SUMNER.—Taking advantage of this permission, I now present the remonstrance of a large number of citizens of New York against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

I also present the memorial of the religious society of Friends, in Michigan, against the passage of the Nebraska bill, or any other bill annulling the Missouri Compromise act of 1820.

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With pleasure and pride I now do this service, and, at the last stage, interpose the sanctity of the pulpits of New-England to arrest an alarming error; believing that the remonstrances, from their eminent character and influence, as representatives of the intelligence and conscience of the country, are peculiarly entitled to be heard; and further, believing that their remonstrances, while respectful in form, embody just conclusions both of opinion and fact. Like them, Sir, I do not hesitate to protest here against the bill yet pending before the Senate as a great moral wrong, as a breach of public faith, as a measure full of danger to the peace and even existence of our Union.

And, Sir, believing in God as I profoundly do, I cannot doubt that the opening of an immense region to so great an enormity as Slavery is calculated to draw down upon our country His righteous judgments.

In the name of Almighty God, and in his presence, these remonstrants protest against the Nebraska bill. In this solemn language, which has been strangely pronounced blasphemous on this floor, there is obviously no assumption of ecclesiastical power, as has been perversely charged, but simply a declaration of the scriptural injunction: "Whatsoever ye do, in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord." Let me add, from those remonstrances, in this very language, have followed the example of the Senate, which at the present session has ratified at least one important treaty, beginning with these precise words: "In the name of Almighty God, we, the Senate of the United States, do hereby ratify."

For myself, I desire to thank them for their generous interposition. They have already done much good in moving the country. They will not be weary of independence, said: "Let the pulpits thunder against oppression." And the pulpits

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From these expressions, and other tokens which daily greet us, it is evident that at least the religious sentiment of the country is touched, and, under this sentiment, I rejoice to believe that the whole North will be quickened with the true life of freedom. Sir Philip Sidney, speaking of Queen Elizabeth of the spirit which animated every man, woman and child in the Netherlands against the Spanish power, exclaimed: "It is the spirit of the Lord, and is invincible." A similar spirit is now animating the free States against the slave power, breathing everywhere its precious inspiration, and forbidding repose under the attempted usurpation. The threat of disunion so often sounded in our ears, and so often rebuffed, and this moral earthquake will not allow me to do less.

Ab, Sir, Senators vainly expect peace. Not in this way can peace come. In passing this bill you scatter broadcast through the land, dragon's teeth, and though they may not, as in ancient fable, spring up armed men, yet will direct from the people should be heard. With the permission of the Senate I will offer them now.

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arrived with them in Louisiana. An affidavit was made that he had brought into the State a negro slave—Williams was arrested and the negroes seized. Proceedings were instituted by the Attorney General, under the act of January 29, 1817, he was found guilty, the negroes (twenty-four in number) declared forfeited to the State, and Williams sentenced to pay a fine of twelve thousand dollars, for non-payment of which he was confined in the parish jail one year. The slaves, whose presence upon the soil of Louisiana, the policy of her statutes said, would contaminate its purity, were employed upon her rivers in removing snags, and in the erection of that building at the expense of the State of Louisiana, which was taken "on his way" passing through New Orleans, his direct route, surely a more geographically direct route than from Norfolk to the Sabine, via the North river. He was in transit, and was taken and imprisoned, and his negroes confiscated, by the authorities of the State of Louisiana. No intent of remaining any longer than time enough to pass along was pretended. Listen to the letter of the Attorney General ROSS, who tells us this:

ATTY GENL. OFFICE, N. O., June 11, 1841.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of the 8th inst. I take pleasure in stating that, on the trial of Mr. Wm. Williams, in the Criminal Court of the first district, for having brought or imported into this State certain slaves convicted of capital crimes in the State of Virginia, no evidence whatever was offered that Mr. Williams either sold or attempted to sell any of those slaves in the State of Louisiana. It was proved on the contrary, by two witnesses, that when asked whether the slaves were for sale, Mr. Williams answered in the negative, and said he was going to Texas with them. I took the ground that the mere fact of bringing such slaves into the State was a violation of the statute and constituted the offence of which Mr. Williams stood charged. This proposition was sustained by the court.

Yours, very respectfully,

C. ROSS, Esq.

John R. Grimes, Esq.

Here you have it, Messrs. Union-Savers, under the signature of the high and honorable CHRISTIAN ROSS, late Attorney General of Louisiana, that the "mere fact of bringing such slaves into the State, was a violation of the statute, and constituted the offence of which Mr. Williams stood charged. This proposition was sustained by the court.

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already more than \$2000. Consider the demoralization of the people. Mr. Burns was knocked down in the street by one of the Marshall's posse—as it is credibly supposed. The blow might easily have been fatal. It is long since a fully respected citizen in Boston has been so treated. Hereafter I fear it will be more common. You cannot employ such a "rally guard" as the Marshall had him in such business without greatly endangering the safety of the persons and the property of the town. We shall hear from them again. What a spectacle it is: the army of the United States, the soldiers of Boston—sending to the children in the Sunday Schools to the ragged children on the streets, who have no school but the sight of the city! What a lesson of civilization to the Irish population of Boston! Men begin to understand this. There never was so much anti-slavery feeling in the city before—never so much indignation in my day. If a law aims at regulating the law of the market, we will resist it; but we will not resist it if it is with violence. Let a law aim at exterminating, open, manifest, palpable wickedness, why, we must be towards and help to it, if we can.

We want no churches, but calm, considerate action, deliberate, prudent, far-seeing. The Fugitive Slave Bill is a long wedge, thin at one end, wide at the other: it is entered between the rotten planks of our State; a few blows thereon will "loosen" more than the South thinks of. Let us not be afraid to go to it. Men talk of it now, and I do not credit what all men say in this hour. But I see what may come—what must come, if a few more blows be struck in that quarter. It is only Mr. Webster's immense popularity to make such a "rally guard" possible. It will not increase eloquence—which made the North submit at all to the fugitive bill. It trained his power to the utmost—and died! Now there is no Webster or Clay; not even a Calhoun, not a first-rate man in the pro-slavery party. North or South, Slavery is not so well guarded as it was, dirty, cunning, stealthy—not many great able hands.

The convulsion of Mr. Everett has excited the slory of N. B. Of all the North, they are stung with the reproach of the people, and ashamed of their past neglect. The School "movement" is now a reality, never so violent as this day. The prospect of a war with Spain is not inviting to men who own ships, and want a clear sea and open market. Pirates, privateers, Algerine, Greek, Spanish, Portuguese, West Indian. The restoration of the slave trade is not quite agreeable to the farmers and mechanics of the North. This attempt to seize a man in Boston; the display of force; the insolence of the officials; the character of the man concerned in this inquiry—all is offensive. There was insult, open and intentional. Burns was carried through the streets at the charge. Boston merchants feel as they never did before. All Massachusetts is incensed. The wrath of Massachusetts is slow, but she has wrath, has courage, "perseverance of the saints." Let us do nothing rashly. What is done hastily must be done over again; it is not well done. This is what I would recommend.

1. A convention of all Massachusetts, without distinction of party, to take measures to preserve the rights of Massachusetts. For this we want some new and stringent laws for the defence of personal liberty, for punishing all who invade it, on our soil, and also officers to execute these laws.

2. A general Convention of all the States to organize for mutual protection against this new master.

It is not speeches that we want—but action—not rash, crazy action, but calm and deliberate, systematic action—organization for the defence of personal liberty and the State Rights of the North. Now is a good time—let us act with cool energy. By all means let us do something, else the liberties of America go to ruin—then what curses shall mankind heap upon us!

"And deep and more deep—as the iron is driven,—
Passes slaves, with the tread of our feet,
When we think, as the damned heathen think of the
Heaven
They had once in their reach,—that we might have
been free."

But, my friends, out of all this dreadful evil we can bring relief. The remedy is in our hearts and hands. And words no miracles. There is power in human mind, and this which we call God, appointed the purpose, provided the means,—a divine purpose, human means. Only be faithful, and in the time we shall triumph over the destroyer. Every noble quality of man works with us; each attribute of God. We are his instruments. Let us faithfully do the appointed work. Dark news is about us. Journey forward! Light is before us!

"Oh God, who in the clear still heaven,
Dost sit and wait to see
The errors, sufferings and crimes
Of our humanity;
How deep must be thy Cause love,
How wide thy heart of mercy,
Since thou who rulest all above,
Canst see, and yet canst bear!"

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The last Liberator contains a full report of the proceedings of this Convention. We can give but a brief account of its proceedings. Editors Quincy presided.

Henry C. Warren, offered, for the consideration of the meeting, the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That resistance to slaveholders and slave auctions is obedience to God; and that whatever forms they may appear among us, whether as President, Marshal, or Commissioner of the United States, or as officers of the State government, or as Southern slaveholders or their minions, we pledge ourselves to resist them, each one by such means as he shall deem right and expedient.

Resolved, That no man should be allowed to be on trial before any court in this State, or in the nation, on the issue whether he is a free man, or a slave, or a fugitive, and that no court should be allowed to hold a session in this State to try a case of such an issue.

Resolved, That the government of the State of Massachusetts having, in many ways, demonstrated its unfitness and unwillingness to protect its citizens against kidnappers, it is the right and duty of each man and woman to protect themselves as best as suits upon their dearest personal liberty, by such means as the conscience and judgment of each shall allow them to use.

Resolved, That the citizens of the free States are bound to resist the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and to call every man to account before the tribunal of the people, who shall attempt to execute it.

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at this very moment, be giving his decision to send Anthony Burns to Southern Slavery, and that the most suitable place seemed to be around that Court-House, now turned into a slave pen, moved that the Convention do now adjourn, to reassemble in the afternoon, if circumstances should favor. But upon objection, from S. S. Foster and others, the motion was negatived.

Resolved, That the experience of the last few days proves the necessity of more thorough and efficient organization of the friends of freedom throughout this Commonwealth, and the New England States, for the special purpose of protecting our citizens against the powerful hand of kidnappers, by whose country is infested, and whose presence among us is imminently dangerous to the liberty and life of every honest, upright man.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to meet a similar Committee from the Free Soil Convention now in session, to mature a plan for such organization, and report at a subsequent session of this Convention.

H. C. Warren rose to second the resolution of Mr. Foster, to form a thorough organization in the New England States, to protect the citizens against kidnappers.

John Davis said, that a Virginian had told him that the State of Virginia, by its Governor, had engaged to pay all the expenses of Capt. Suttle, the slave-tender, in this case; and that this was a deliberate plan to overrule the State and Municipal laws of Massachusetts, and to humiliate her in the very dust at the feet of Virginia and Slavery.

Atkinson, Rev. S. S. Greenwald, of Connecticut, said that he came to plead the cause of man as man, not as black man or white man, but upon the broad principle of humanity. He urged those who believed in physical resistance to arm themselves and resist the enslavement of the man Burns; but that he could not do so; he could not oppose evil by any other than moral means. He had seen persons about Court Square with pistols in their pockets. No victory could be gained by such instrumentalities. The greatest victory that was ever achieved was by Jesus Christ, by the power of love and good will, and he had no doubt of the final triumph of this principle.

John Davis, of Essex, supported Mr. Foster's resolutions in favor of a thorough organization to protect the fugitive. He would have that organization extensive and secret.

Rev. Mr. Hazzard, of Mendon, said, that two years ago he had been to speak in this place and had then preached his remarks by declaring himself no Garrisonian, though an abolitionist. Ever since that, said he, I have been getting nearer and nearer to the "Garrisonians." And since he came to this city, on Friday last, what he had seen and heard had led him to adopt his motto, henceforth and forever, "No Union with slaveholders." He was glad to stand in unity with the Society here represented, for he regarded it as the quintessence of anti-slavery.

Rev. Mr. Campbell, of New Jersey, offered the following resolutions: That the Government of the United States has so signally and habitually failed to maintain and secure the rights of its citizens, that it can no longer be depended upon for that exalted service; and that we are therefore forced to seek the peaceable dissolution of this Government, and the formation of a new government, on the principle of universal and equal liberty and rights.

Mr. C. said he considered division an evil in itself; but he did not believe in the possibility of a true union between freedom and slavery. It was worse than that, but he came to the conclusion that the dissolution of the American Union was an evil to be sought for by all lovers of freedom, and right, and humanity; but he had fully come to that conclusion. It is our duty to form a new political organization—purely for freedom and the equal rights of all.

W. L. Garrison, after a few remarks touching the disgraceful fact of a man seized in Boston streets as a slave, and demanded to be given up into slavery, and with reference to the Free Democratic Convention to meet on the morrow, proposed that this Convention omit its session to-morrow. He made a motion to that effect.

Samuel May, Jr., saying that the leading features of the Convention to-morrow at the Music Hall, doubtless be anti-Nebola Bill and anti-Fugitive Slave Law, seconded the motion.

Any lady Foster asked if the Free Soil Convention would be a meeting for free speech. [No! from some in the audience.]

Mr. Garrison could not answer that. He supposed the speakers would be somewhat select, having been invited by Mr. Garrison and others, and he was sure that the Convention would be an end to the slave.

Mrs. Foster, Mr. S. S. Foster, and Wm. B. Eddy opposed the motion.

Mr. Garrison saying he had no wish to omit our meeting, save with general consent, withdrew his motion.

A vote was then taken, and carried, to adjourn to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

The resolutions offered by S. S. Foster respecting the Free Soil Convention, and a committee of Conference thereon, were further debated by Messrs. Griswold of Conn., H. C. Wright, S. S. Foster, C. S. S. Griffing of Ohio, and were unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Foster addressed the women, exhorting them to work for the anti-slavery cause, and stand beside their husbands, fathers and brothers at the present crisis.

Rev. S. S. Greenwald offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That anti-slavery is based upon the sacred principle of the equality of man, and that the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, and can never cease to agitate until these great truths are universally recognized.

Resolved, That although the dissolution of the Union should take place, such dissolution would not involve us from laboring in the anti-slavery cause.

Resolved, That the Free Soil party, by supporting a Constitution and Union which, according to its own interpretation, allow of the enslavement of one-sixth of our population, and by electing to the office of the slave, pro-slavery men, and daughters of the country, has proved itself devoid of principle, false to the cause of Liberty, and utterly unworthy of the confidence and support of those who would labor effectively for the abolition of slavery.

Emma Quincy addressed the Convention. Her words were so uttered, as Phillips has expressed it, as it was a plain, blunt man; he only spoke right on, and told them that which they themselves did know. But he thanked God that he had given the best years of his life to the anti-slavery cause.

He knew not that he had done the slave any good, or if he had been able to help forward the day of his deliverance; but he did know that he had greatly benefited himself. And what work, said Mr. Q., has this anti-slavery agitation brought about by just such meetings as we are now holding. These meetings are the laboratories where the solutions are commenced. Jesus uttered a philosophical truth when he said to his disciples, "The kingdom of God is within you." It is the dwelling of the idea, will, sentiment, which make the man, and which, in the bosoms of true men, work out the wisdom and deepest changes in human society. Why have we Slavery in this country? It is because the people love to have it, and they love it for itself and its hideous features, but for what it gives them. In their minds, Slavery stands for power, for gain, for prosperity; it stands for clipper-ship, for houses in Boston street and the F. V. Avenue for years abroad, for works of art and magnificent equipages, for dinners of ten courses and twenty-five kinds of wine, &c., &c., &c. Wheat came the revolution which brought Charles the First to the block? Did it commence in 1642? No, but far back in the days of early Puritanism. The men who began it were the parish ministers who left their benefices and livings for conscience sake, and taught the people their rights and their duties. But the American Revolution began in 1773—at Lexington and Bunker Hill? Surely not. But through the long years, when the execution and tyrannies of the House government were discussed at firesides and from pulpits, the popular mind was educating, and the generation was in training which was to accomplish that great work. And as we are preparing the way for a new and great

or revolution,—we are pioneering the way for those who are coming to perfect it. We are educating the public mind for the abolition of slavery, and the public conscience is ripening under the faithful lessons and rebukes it receives at the hands of the uncompromising abolitionists. Let us not then have any fear for our work, or for the manner of doing it. In faith, and with assured vision, we are sowing around us and through the land the seeds of everlasting truth, that will win and care for it, and give it an abundant and a glorious harvest.

Mrs. Abby Kelley Foster wished to ask Gen. Wilson one question. What security has any one, said Mrs. F., in giving his vote to the Free Soil party, that he shall not be helping the worst pro-slavery men into office? Therefore we have seen the Free Soil party coalescing with the Democratic party, electing George S. Boutwell, a timid douglass, to the Governor's chair, and helping to place *Caleb Cushing*, (the vilest pro-slavery man anywhere to be found, on the Supreme Judicial Bench of the State. Who can assure us that we shall not, by and by, see them putting that wretched tool of slavery, Benjamin F. Hall, into office? Mrs. F. said she asked these questions in good faith, and not from any wish to cavil.

Rev. Mr. Campbell, of New Jersey—He acknowledged that the present ministers of religion in the land had been criminally neglectful of their duty to the anti-slavery cause; but, he said, the people had been guilty too. He said it was the people's duty to go ahead of the ministers, when they kept back, and to become, themselves, true ministers of Christ and freedom.

N. H. Wadsworth, of Marshfield, made a clear and very impressive statement of the corrupting effects of our union with slaveholders upon Northern conscience and feeling. He showed the long and poisonous labor yet before the true abolitionists.

Thomas Garrett, of Delaware, who is extensively known as a first friend of the slave, and one who has aided near two thousand slaves in obtaining their liberty, was loudly called for, was introduced to the audience, came forward, was received with every other than cold reception, and a brief statement of the case of some recent fugitives.

The Hutchinson brothers again sang an anti-slavery song. "Slavery is a hard job to battle," which was received with great applause.

Rev. Carter Strickson eloquently advocated the idea, that the great need of the nation is a protest between freedom and slavery,—between the right and the wrong. I may compromise with a man who demands of me my bread and butter—giving him the butter and keeping the bread myself. But between things which are radically opposite to each other, there can be no compromise. In such an attempt the right perishes, the wrong reigns; freedom will disappear, and slavery and oppression reign triumphant. He emphatically declared his conviction that the time had come when we should adopt a system of entire non-compliance, and refuse all connection and intercourse with the slaveholder and kidnapper, with the violators of oaths and the breakers of promises; freedom will disappear, and slavery and oppression reign triumphant. 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CONGRESSIONAL

CONGRESSIONAL

AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

ARTISTS are informed that we intend to keep a supply of Stock on hand, and endeavor to promote their interest and ours, by exchanging our work for the Cash.

CHESSMAN & WRIGHT
Salem, April 20, 1854.

GRAIN DRILLS.

FARMERS that want to purchase the best Grain Drill in Use, should send their order for one STACY'S PATENT GRAIN DRILL, the latest

and cheapest Drill ever offered for sale to
E. R. STICKLAND,
No. 120, Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
May 20, 1884. - Ga.

**A VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber being desirous of removing west, offers for sale his Farm, situated in the township of Orwells, County of Summit, & of a width east of the Adirondack and New Lisbon Rail Road line. Said Farm contains eighty six acres

choice land, forty acres for improvement, a part of it cleared, and a part in wintering; well watered and timbered, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile only, from good Steam Saw Mill.

Terms: \$15 per acre; one half the purchase money down, and one half in two yearly payments with security on the land.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

L. C. REEVE.
Circuit, May 6th, 1854. 3w.

Books, Stationery, &c., &c.

THE subscriber invites the attention of the public to the following list of books, &c., &c., which are now on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

THE LAMPGLIGHTER.
A Book in interest, popularity and numbers and second only to Uncle Tom's Cabin.

NARRATIVE OF SOLOMON TORTHURST.
A narrative of thrilling interest, with the additional interest of being fact.

The life of ISAAC T. HOOPER, the world renowned Quaker, written by the celebrated Mrs. Child.

THE POTTIAR PAPERS, or *after current*
Use in New York,
 Narrative of the exploring expedition in search
 of Sir John Franklin.
Fern Leaves and Little Ferns.
Football Works of all kinds.
Historical Books in great variety.
 Bibles and Dictionaries of all sizes.
 GEOLOGICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC
 BOOKS.
The Standard Medical Books.

Juvenile Books adapted to children of all ages and
sizes.
FANCY BOOKS FOR GIFTS.
SCHOOL BOOKS,
 Of all kinds used in this region, **WHOLESALE**
AND RETAIL.
BLANK BOOKS AND MEMORANDUMS
MUSIC BOOKS. Wholesale and Retail.
 A most complete and superior assortment of
 STATIONERY, consisting of Writing Papers of
 all colors and qualities, from 60 to 100 per cent.

Blue and Red Ink, Friendship Cards, Printer's Cards, Port Folios, Drawing Paper, Perforated Paper, Slates, Pencils, &c., &c.

A full assortment of Materials for ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Water Colors, Penknives, Port-Monnieur, Pocket Books; Accordions, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

Especial attention is called to our large stock of

WALL PAPER AND BORDERS.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish every

April 20, 1854.

J. McMILLAN.

SALEM DENTAL DEPOT.
CHESMAN & WRIGHT,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of the profession to their Stock of Materials and Instruments for Dental purposes.

Particular attention paid to orders from a distance when accompanied by the Cash.

April 20, 1854.

ORCHARD FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber, residing 14 miles North-West of Salem, offers at private sale, his Farm, containing 100 Acres, situated for a short 1/2 mile from the City of P. R. R., commanding the best view between Salem and Alliance. The Farm is well watered, with numerous Springs and running streams, adapted to growing grain or grazing; also

Orchard of about 200 Fruit Trees;
most of which are bearing. The location is unequalled in the Country for Health and Beauty. Also a NURSERY, containing from

5,000 TO 20,000 GRAFTED APPLE TREES.
E. THOMAS.
Sale, April 6th, 1881. Sw.

TO YOUNG MEN.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Young Men in every neighborhood may obtain healthy, pleasant, and profitable employment, by engaging in the sale of useful and popular Books, and canvassing for our valuable Journals. For terms and particulars, address, post-paid,

HOWLAND & WELLS,
No. 208 Broadway, New York.

P.S.—All Agents who engage with us will be selected from the possibility of loss, while the profits derived will be very liberal.

April 29, 1864—J.W.

DR. MATTISON'S new improved self-supplying Hose Sprinkler can be had at J. M. MILLAN'S Book Store, Salem, Ohio.

April 29, 1864—Gt.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

At my instance, an attachment was this day issued against the person and effects of John C. Coy, Jr., as defendant, by virtue of a writ of attachment, bearing date, he being W. Wilson, plaintiff, in a judgment of the Recorder of Deeds filed

Perry, Col., Ohio. The amount claimed by me
 under said attachment is \$2,112.
 DAVID VALANCE.
 Dated March 1, 1854.—Gw.

1,000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED.
To Sell Pictorial and Useful Works for the Year 1854:
\$1,000 DOLLARS A YEAR.
WANTED IN EVERY SECTION OF THE
UNITED STATES, active and enterprising men
 to engage in the sale of some of the best Books
 published in the country. To men of good address,
 possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such

payments will be offered us to enable them to make from \$5 to \$7 a day profit.

Box—The Books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered.

For further particulars, address, (postage paid,) **ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,**
151, William Street, New York

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Miscellaneous.

THE HERMIT OF DAMBURGVILLE.

Not very long ago the course of duty carried me abroad and I spent some time in a little continental town when, if you please, I will call Damburgville. Damburgville, although it may have been neither in Holland, Germany, France, Italy nor Greece, I am about to tell the true tale of a person living in that town, and wish so to do without directing anybody's eyes towards him.

In the parish church of Damburgville-Cittopoli, mass is celebrated—so much I am obliged to say—and at that church I was in the habit of attending pretty regularly. I used to see there a very devout-looking man who was never absent from his place, and whose humility of bearing and extreme seriousness of demeanour fixed upon him a good deal of attention. He had the figure and the movements of a tolerably young man, at my rate of a man under forty, but he seemed to be sixty years old in the face, I thought, when I used to meet him for the sake of looking at him in the church. His dress was that of a simple, old-fashioned gentleman, and yet was remarkable for a gentleman's neatness. He spoke to no one, and once or twice shrunk back against the wall that he might not be touched by me when I was passing him. He used to wear gloves too when all other hands were bare at the common season.

I made inquiries and obtained no clue to the knowledge I desired; nobody seemed to know who the man was, except one friend who supposed it must be "Vat you call the Jack Ketch." I said that he was not at all that sort of person. Then I was advised to call the priest—concerning him, "for he knew everything."

I had made friends with the priest, and did not hesitate to take his advice. His reverence informed me that from my description the person who had excited my curiosity must have been what I take for a hermit—Bertram de Medici.

"The de Medici?" I said, "surely I have heard of that name before."

"Probably," said the priest, "it is one of our historic names. The person of whom you speak belongs to a noble family."

"And yet he is unknown here?"

"His history is strange, and it is not known here. He has no associates." The good old gentleman then eased my mind by telling me the story upon the getting of which my heart had long been set.

Bertram would have been born with all possible advantages, if, as the father said he had not possessed an innate propensity for evil. His nurses despaired of him, his mother grieved for him, at school he was clever but misused his abilities. As a young man he learned what he should have shunned sympathized with what he should have hated, and by the time he had become fairly a man he was a perfect villain. Master of his property, he wasted it—he became estranged, and at last wholly cut off from his family, and the tribunals of his time grew to be more and more familiar with his face. He endured many short imprisonments under a hard name, at last, for a capital crime, he was condemned to death, but his sentence was commuted, and in the flower of his years he was sent for life to the galleys.

His life did not end after him. The convicts spent much of their time in work. Gallies are legal prisons nowadays. The men work on the roads or in the dockyards. Their hard labor is aggravated by a heavy chain fastened from the waist to the ankle; sometimes two prisoners are chained together, and are thus for years compelled into association. Bertram was strong—easily performed his work upon the chain, and was a pattern to them all of carelessness—he was the man to cheer despondency or to put down rebellious in others. This courage lasted till the list of men who were older prisoners than himself, became shorter and he approached the distinction of being younger among the criminals, who were undergoing punishment for life. Then he became restless, envied those who went out after short probation into the grey world again; he became melancholy. He felt no remorse, but he was weary of monotony; of the wail and the sea, the lead and the chain, the unceasing liberty.

One day as he sat on his bed knitting, the soldier in charge of the ward called him by name. He rose, and having answered, found that he had not been called alone; five other prisoners were summoned. The six men were led under guard to a room in which sat the superior officer, with one or two others, and the nature of the business in hand was explained to them. In one of the provincial towns there had died a government official, whose place it was usual to supply from among the convicts of the worst class, and in the case of executioner of the town of Damburgville-Cittopoli, and the six prisoners selected were to have the option given them, each in his turn, of buying freedom by acceptance of the vacant office.

They were told that the salary was a good one, but that the officer appointed would live quite alone, because of course the townspeople would not visit with the headman, even if he were a gentleman, and not a convict of the lowest class. Bertram stood fourth in the order of seniority; and was therefore placed to feel that he should lose this very good chance of emancipation.

He did not lose it.

The first who was called forward declined to leave the prison, saying that he was accustomed to it, and should not know what to do with himself at Damburgville, with nobody to speak to.

The second who was called answered that he should not like to undertake such bloody work. At this there was a general laugh, because the man was known to have committed more than one murder. He understood the laugh, and offered explanation of his example. He said that there was a difference between some things and other things; that when a fellow was in the humor, and had so nothing better to gain, money or revenge, he did not mean to say that he was any way tender, but that it was quite another matter to be taking to blood as a business for one's daily bread.

The third convict said that he did not reckon himself a free or better Christian than his neighbor who had last spoken; he had been bad enough in his time, and thought it fit now to amend. He went out into the courtyard, he could not answer for what mischief he might do.

Bertram next had liberty to speak, and he accepted the place without any hesitation. He was instructed that he had leave to depart when he chose, and the necessary passports were immediately given to him, with a sum of money for his first expenses. He was ordered to announce himself to the chief clerk of the town, and he arrived at Damburgville, and informed that the papers necessary to install him in this office would at once be drawn out and sent for signature to the capital, whence they would be sent in due course to his new employers. Bertram de Medici was really free, and would not waste a moment in delay. He put off his prison clothes, dressed himself in a common suit, and made such haste that he was able to leave the prison home by the first public conveyance that set out after he had received his liberty. So he arrived at Damburgville while he was still in the first flush of exultation and surprise.

After refreshing himself at an inn, and paying some attention to his toilet, he went out, traversing the streets with the gladness of a child, inquirer for the mayor's office in his highly respected name on a card, and was ushered into the drawing room. It was with extreme surprise that he found himself received by the mayor and his family as a visitor, and treated with respect. At most immediately, however, he remembered that the worthy magistrate could not yet have received the papers that officially explained his business in the town. He had followed orders in presenting himself on his arrival, but having done that, he was in no hurry to explain his errand. Having been accustomed to good society in early life, his manners and address were such as would very well lend themselves to the sustenance of his worship in an error out of which De Medici proposed to extract a few days' pleasure. He therefore did not unduly excite the mayor, but suffered himself to be asked the usual questions as to what he may have seen and wished to say. He also courteously received the usual offers of assistance and of introductions. After a pleasant bit of chat, he took leave, but not before he had accepted an invitation to meet the family at the theatre on the succeeding evening, and to accompany them afterwards to an entertainment at the house of one of

the most distinguished families residing in the place.

The convict went to bed that night at his inn, thinking himself a happy fellow, and slept soundly under that impression. The following day found him pretty much of the same opinion. From time to time a thought of the near future flashed across him, he drove it away with the circulation that he must have two or three clear days in his power, and that it was his part as a man of sense simply to make the best use of this time. Accordingly he spent the morning in a lounging exploration of the town and neighborhood, dined well, amused himself at billiards, and at length, walked toward his inn, to prepare for the theatre, and for the ball that was to follow. As he walked along, his position struck him for the twentieth time in its amusing point of view. He enjoyed the idea of the trick he was about to play the select circles of Damburgville. There was no chance of his being recognized; he should be free to act the gentleman among gentlemen and ladies too. The ladies he quite longed to meet; for years he had been banished from their company! But those hard years were over; he should talk and dance with the polka. Might he do more? If he could set out for a marriage, no matter with whom? He had done things more difficult than that, only his time was very short. If he could but get it announced publicly in the Damburgville Argus that a contract was in contemplation between him and a high-spirited young lady, and their distinguished visitor, Mr. Bertram de Medici, what sport he should have when his friends afterwards arrived! His fun would live for ever in the horror of all Damburgville. He would bow to his select friends whenever he met them, and mock at them in the public street. His malicious revenge occupied his thoughts, and at length, at one minute, that he ceased to observe whether he was going, and following mechanically in the track of many persons who were on the way before him, was aroused by finding himself in a blaze of light.

He had entered a church. That too was funny. He wondered how long it had since he was in such a place before, and determined that he might as well look about him there a little, as it would be long enough before he met with such another opportunity. He started about, and saw what was usually to be seen at the hour of the Benediction, an altar lighted, a priest officiating, and a kneeling congregation, mostly made up of women.

It was the church belonging to a convent of the nuns of St. Mary Ann. These nuns cultivate music, and are often skilled in it; so much that they sometimes teach singing. They form an unseen choir in their own parish services. While Bertram was gazing carelessly around, the temper of his mind corresponding to the grim upon his countenance, the choir of nuns began to sing the Solve Regina. He was impressed by the effect of the music, and sat down to enjoy more at ease, for the time being, the music, and the harmony of treble voices. By degrees he ceased to know that he was listening. He was receiving the sounds passively, giving himself up wholly to the new and exquisite sensation.

After a little while he had forgotten all that was about him; he saw nothing, he heard nothing, he became his atmosphere, in which he seemed to be alone with something pure and powerful. Its power was put forth more and more strongly, his heart was strangely stirred, his brain was full of visions. It was all involuntary. The refinement of his early training, his own capabilities of being overcome by the supreme power of sweet sounds, I do not know, but I tell what is true, though I envelop truth within a mystery of vain and foolish names. Bertram de Medici saw the history of his own life, from youth upwards floating upon the chain of his thoughts, and the reality of things over which, in the acting, he had been indifferent, or even pleased. The realities of his whole life seemed to be bathed in a new light. For the first time he saw them as they looked in contrast with ideal purity. Flung thus into contemplation, he was left to himself, the music ceased, and he did not know what other portions of the service followed it, how long the whole lasted, or when all was at an end. He did not know that the lights were all out, and that the church doors were about to be closed, when the sacristan found him, still kneeling, weeping on the pavement.

It was not till the next morning that the convict thought of his unaided engagement at the theatre. He made several efforts to bring back his feelings, to restore his mind, but he could not. They were vain, for the music held him fast. He walked out to reflect. His new feeling would not be repelled—they seemed to have become part of his nature; and at length he yielded willingly to their dominion. Before he returned to the house he had committed the crime of a priest, and he stood at the hands of the mayor the letter of introduction which at once placed him in his true position.

It may be supposed that the office which had been so eagerly accepted by De Medici became afterwards an occasion of extreme distress; but he was left to his own feelings, and he must go through with what he had begun, in no way, therefore, the headman at Damburgville, in which town he leads an exemplary life.

SCRAPS FROM MY NOTE-BOOK.

O! I love the hum of insects,
As some hearts love the flowers,
And listen to their music
Through the long, long summer hours.

In spring time comes the cricket,
"From out his winter home,"
You'll hear him in the thicket,
When the first "warm days" have come.

He sings a song of gladness
To buds and leaflets green,
And yet somewhat of sadness
Seems rhyming in between.

For many a heart has perished,
Since last I heard his song,
And many thoughts I cherished,
Have vanished mid life's throng.

At eve the dewy meadows
Seem like the starry sky,
As in the deepening shadows,
Floats the beautiful fire-fly.

They mind me of my childhood,
Of time long passed away,
When I sat upon the door-step,
Or played the live long day.

I used to think them lightning,
And sit for hours and gaze,
Nor ever tired of watching
Their brilliant golden blaze.

The Katys never tell us
What ancient Katy-did,
But summer after summer
That mystery he'll hide.

And in the moonlight forest,
Or in the flowery glade,
They chant their simple choros
About the farmer's maid.

Still later sings the "worm,"
O'er all the stubbles gray,
He tells of coming autumn,
In sad and solemn lay.

I mourn with him that "harvest,"
Has shorn the fields of waves,
And that the gladdening fire-flies
Are in their silent graves.

How varied are the key-notes
Of God's eternal band,
From crashing peals of thunder,
To flowing grains of sand!

There's music in the stillness
Of sunny summer noon,
And grandeur in the loneliness
Of winter's raging storm.

THE 4TH IN PAINESVILLE.

A preliminary meeting of the citizens of Painesville have resolved that it would be improper to celebrate the coming 4th, as a day of Jubilee.

The following extracts from their proceedings will explain itself:

Whereas, by the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Bill of 1850, in violation of the organic law of our Republic, the principles of our declaration of Independence, and of the plain law of Almighty God; by the enactment of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill of 1854, by the formation of the Federal Government, the Army, and Navy, and the entire host of Executive officers to the impious and lawless rule of a small number of slave holders.

And whereas our fellow men have in the North been seized by the President's officers, guarded in our very temples of justice by the President's hireling troops—tried by armed attorneys before the President's biased judges—deprived of the benefits of trial by jury—deprived and hindered in obtaining counsel for defence, in violation of our constitution—the rights of States disregarded and set at defiance—the streets of cities occupied in time of peace by the President's cannon and mercenary soldiers—a national ship prostituted to the kidnapping into bondage of a living man charged with no crime except the love and desire of liberty—Therefore,

1. Resolved, That it would be improper for us to celebrate the approaching fourth day of July as a day of Jubilee.

2. Resolved, That we meet together on that day to declare again our independence by the rights of despoticism, and proclaim our uncompromising hatred and determined opposition to the enemies of liberty, at home or abroad.

3. Resolved, That a committee of sixteen, being the number of nominally Free States, be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a celebration of the 4th day of July, and to prepare resolutions, to secure a speaker and prepare a programme of exercises, and report at an adjourned meeting to be held at the Court House on the evening of Saturday, the 10th inst.

A MAN.

Capt. JOSEPH K. HAYES, last Saturday, sent the following letter of resignation to the authorities of Boston:

To His Honor the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston:

Through all the excitement attendant upon the arrest and trial of the fugitive by the United States Government, I have not received an order which I have conceived inconsistent with my duties as an officer of the police until this day, at which time I have received an order, which if performed, would implicate me in the execution of the infamous "Fugitive Slave Law." I therefore resign the office which I now hold as captain of the watch and police from this hour, 11 A. M.

Most respectfully yours,
JOSEPH K. HAYES.

The New York Times comments well on this heroic act. It says:

Out of the thousands, and tens of thousands in Boston, who have denounced the Fugitive Slave Law, in spite of the outcry which the whole North has rung concerning that law since 1850—Capt. Joseph K. Hayes is the first and the only man who has thus far sacrificed an office, rather than bear a hand in its execution. His name deserves to be held in everlasting remembrance forever. In spite of the odium of the law, the positive duties enjoined, and the execution with which its enforcement has been attended, not the slightest difficulty has been found in procuring lawyers to serve as commissioners, politicians to serve as marshals, officers of the United States army to serve as constables, and men of all sorts to do duty, in any required capacity, in the execution of the law. Loud as their protestations have been, when it became a question between conscience and cash, conscience has gone to the wall.

A Police Captain in violation has set an example which men of much higher pretensions and official station would do well to ponder.

FREE NEGROES IN VIRGINIA.—The fourteenth section of the one hundred and seventh chapter of the Code of Virginia, declares that "Any person owning a free negro, without a copy of his register, forfeit and pay a fine of \$50, to any person who will warrant the same." It is quite probable that the above section is violated by many of the slaveholders of Richmond and demand its rigid enforcement. Hires of free negroes should bear this law in mind in future, as we understand that the police intend enforcing it to the letter.—Richmond Dispatch.

How universal it is! We never knew the man who could say, "I am content." Go where you will among the rich or the poor, the man of competence or the man who earns his bread by the daily sweat of his brow, you hear murmuring and the voice of complaint. The other day we stood by a cooper who was playing a merry tune with the adze round a cask. "Ah!" sighed he, "mine is a hard lot—forever trotting round like a dog, driving away at a hoop."

"Heigho!" sighed a blacksmith, one hot day, as he wiped away the drops of perspiration from his brow, while his red iron glowed on the anvil, "this is life with a vengeance—melting and frying one's self over the fire!"

"Oh! that I were a carpenter!" ejaculated a shoe-maker, as he bent over his lap stone. "Here I am, day after day, working my soul away in making soles for others, cooped up in a seven-by-nine room."

"I am sick of this out-door work!" exclaims the carpenter, "boiling and sweating under the sun, or exposed to the inclemency of the weather. If I were only a tailor!"

"This too bad!" perpetually cries the tailor, "to be compelled to sit perched up here playing the needle all the while—would that mine were a more active life."

"Last day of grace—the banks won't discount—the customers won't pay—what shall I do?" grumbled the merchant. "I had rather be a pack-horse, a dog, anything!"

"Happy fellows!" groans the lawyer, as he scratches his head over some perplexing case, or pores over some dry record, "happy fellows! I had rather hammer stone than cudgel my brains on this tedious, vexatious question!"

And through all the manifestations of society, all are complaining of their condition, finding fault with their particular calling. "If I were only this, or that, or the other, I should be content," is the universal cry. "Anything but what I am." So wags the world, so it has wagged, so it will wag.

THE GREYHOUND AND HORSE.—A gentleman of Bristol, Eng., had a greyhound which slept in the stable along with a very fine hunter, about five years ago. These animals became mutually attached, and regarded each other with the most tender affection. The greyhound always lay under the manger beside the horse, which was so fond of him that he became unhappy and restless when the dog was out of sight. It was a common practice with the gentleman to whom they belonged to call at the stable for the greyhound to accompany him in his walks; on such occasions the horse would look over his shoulders at the dog with much anxiety, and neigh in a pining way. When the dog returned to the stable he was always welcomed with a loud neigh: he ran up to the horse and licked his nose. In return the horse would scratch the dog's back with his teeth. One day, the groom was out with the horse and greyhound for exercise, a large dog attacked the latter and quickly bore it to the ground, on which the horse threw back his ears, and in spite of all the efforts of the groom rushed at the strange dog that was worrying the greyhound, seized him by the back with his teeth, which speedily made him quit his hold, and shook him till a large piece of skin gave way. The offender no sooner got on his feet than he judged it prudent to beat a precipitate retreat from so formidable an opponent.

FROM THE N. Y. INDEPENDENT.

THE TOSCIN.

"Two companies of Irish soldiers were stationed in the Court House to keep back the rabble."

Ave! through the Courts, that once were free,
With bands of savage soldiery;
Call out the Irish kern!
Beneath the shade of Bunker shaft,
Where earth the blood of freedom quaffed,
Another tale this day we learn.

Crush Massachusetts under foot,
Enslave and menace, stab and shoot!
The northern mind is bowed;
No more the pilgrim banner waves,
Content we see our fathers' graves
By Slavery's groaning cannon plowed.

O Massachusetts! Mother-home!
The rocks that dash to whitening foam
Those seas the "Mayflower" pressed;
Those waves that cry out to-day—
The waves that dash their glittering spray,
To see thy weakness thus confessed!

And shall Virginia's brutal lords,
Backed and sustained by foreign swords,
Thy ancient soul subdue?
Shall Irish steel and southern fraud
Reverse the mandate given by God—
"Do as ye would men do to you!"

Oh! never, woe to misery's sob
Our eyes o'erflow, our pulses throb,
Can come a day so cursed!
While hope remains, while arms are strong,
While lives the sense of right and wrong—
Those fetters he it ours to burst!

We have been patient, and our peace
Mistaken for cowardice;
We try a different tense;
The passive mood hath brought us chains,
The active now alone remains
To bring these tyrants back to sense.

Up, Massachusetts! up and arm!
Let every people toll the alarm:
Rally thy freedom soon!
Old Boston as thou hope to live,
Ne'er let that frightened fugitive
In fetters quit your barracoon!

Whether our rights we now defend,
Or if the North must yet descend
From depth to lower depths;
Remember this, nor be ye dumb
When the great time to act has come,
WITH US THE SOUTH NO PROMISE KEEPS.

The underground Railroad in this region is in a thriving condition. Its directors are trustworthy, its accommodations unequalled, and its passengers numerous than ever. No matter whether Jerry is to be rescued from the man-thief, or forwarded "with care" by the lightning express, the Syracuseans are always on hand. Says the Standard:

"The Underground Railroad appears to be doing a fine business since the passage of the Nebraska bill. Three fugitives arrived at the Depot in this city on Tuesday, and were passed on to Queen Victoria's dominions. Ten arrived last week. The records show that one hundred have escaped over this branch of the Road, from this land of 'equal rights' and Democracy, since the 1st of January last."

The *Advertiser des Wasten*, a leading German paper in St. Louis, Missouri, thus speaks of the party and friends with whom it has hitherto acted:

"We openly confess we do not know who the National Democratic party of America is, where it can be found and by whom it is represented, and still less how we can be suspected of waging war against a mythological being."

Are the Nebraska Terriers of Douglas the National Democratic party? Well, we have brand-our this branch of the Road, from this land of 'equal rights' and Democracy, since the 1st of January last."

The *Advertiser des Wasten*, a leading German paper in St. Louis, Missouri, thus speaks of the party and friends with whom it has hitherto acted:

"We openly confess we do not know who the National Democratic party of America is, where it can be found and by whom it is represented, and still less how we can be suspected of waging war against a mythological being."

Are the Nebraska Terriers of Douglas the National Democratic party? Well, we have brand-

DR. GEO. W. PETTIT
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Marlboro and surrounding country. Office in the room recently occupied by Dr. K. G. Thomas.

HANLEY & CARPENTER'S PREMIUM
DAGUERREAN GALLERY!
IS now completed, and ready for reception. We have gone to considerable expense in fitting up, to operate with advantage, and with reference to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor us with a call; in short, we are permanently located. Our rooms are in the
AMERICAN HOUSE, SALEM, O.
Call and see us. You will find our reception rooms neat and comfortable.

OUR SKY-LIGHT
Can be surpassed nowhere in the State. Our CAMERA, is a powerful quick-worker. We warrant our work. Likenesses of all ages, taken LIFE-LIKE, OR NO CHARGE!! Our prices range from 40 cents, to 20 dollars. Past experience, and present advantages, enable us to take *Good Likenesses*, at *very reasonable Rates*. Being, also, posted in all the recent improvements of the art, our time and entire attention shall be to render full satisfaction. Sick or deceased persons taken at their rooms.—Our motto, is EXCELSIOR.

N. B. Persons wishing Pictures taken on Galvanized Plates, can do so without extra charge. Rooms open from 6 o'clock, A. M., until P. M.

WESTERN FARMERS' INSURANCE CO.,
New Lisbon, O.
OFFICE, OLD BANK BUILDING.
JAMES KELLY, Pres.
Levi Martin, Sec'y.
Dec. 31, 1853-5m.

Executors Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly qualified as executor of the last will and testament of William Cook, late of the county of Columbiana, dec'd; all those indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present the same within one year from this date for settlement.
WILLIAM ALLOWAY.
March 20, 1854-3w.

The Sugar Creek Water Cure.
TWELVE miles South of Massillon under the charge of Dr. Freese, is supplied with pure soft spring water, and conducted on the most hygienic principles. We give no drugs. They are only hindrances to the radical cure of disease. The success which has thus far attended our efforts to alleviate the sufferings of humanity, enables us to speak confidently of the virtues of pure soft water, a proper diet, &c.

Terms \$5 in ordinary cases, payable weekly.

Dr. T. L. Nichols, of the American Hydropathic Institute, and Editor of the Nichols' Health Journal, in noticing the Water Cure movements of the country, says of us—
"Dr. Freese, a most thorough and energetic physician, has a Water Cure at Sugar Creek Falls, O. His terms are very moderate, but there are few places we could recommend with greater confidence."
Address, Dr. S. Freese, Deardoff's Mills, Tuscarawas Co., O., August, 1853.

JAMES BARNABY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
North Side Main-St., One Door West of the Salem Book-Store, Salem, Ohio.
Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., Made to Order and War-ranted to Give Satisfaction.
The Tailoring Business in all his Branches, carried on as heretofore.

SCHOOL FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.
The subscriber having located in this place, is again prepared to instruct students in the science of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, or the practice of Medicine and Surgery. And in addition to his former extensive means for demonstrating the various subjects, has recently added largely to them by expensive purchases from France. Demonstrations in Anatomy will commence the first of March, and to those desirous of availing themselves of the summer course of studies, it would be advisable to begin here at least two weeks previously. He would also announce that he is prepared to practice in his profession.
K. G. THOMAS, M. D.
SALEM, Jan. 21, 1854-4w

NEW SEED STORE.
THE undersigned is now receiving his supply of Field, Garden, Tree and Flower-seeds, also, large additions to his Stock of Horticultural and Agricultural Implements, and will be enabled to offer dealers and amateurs the most extensive and varied collection of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Tubers, &c., ever offered in this market. The seeds have been expressly grown in order by the most celebrated Seedsmen in America and Europe, and warranted by the growers true to name; new and superior varieties of Corn, Grain, Grass, Cabbage, Turnips, Cucumber and Pumpkin seed; Irish and Sweet potatoes; Flower-seeds and Dahlia roots. As the stock of the latter is limited, orders for the same should be sent in at once to prevent disappointment; together with the largest collection of Agricultural and Garden Implements to be found in the city, and the diplomas and premiums awarded at the late Fair, by the State Agricultural Society, will testify, amounting to near two hundred dollars.
E. R. SHANKLAND,
129, Wood St., Pitts.
Feb. 18, '54-3m.

New and Choice Varieties of Vegetables and Seeds.
Chinese Egg Rooted Corn,
Improved Dutton "
Snowy Evergreen "
Philadelphia Sweet "
Mountain Java Potatoes, (very fine.)
Winnabago, " (very prolific.)
Mammoth Nutmeg, "
Peach Blossom, "
Early White Mercer "
Ash Leaf Kidney " (early six weeks.)
Buckley's Seedling " (a very large variety and very prolific.)
Daywood Seedling,
Sweet Potatoes, a new variety from North Carolina. It has proved the most prolific and desirable for northern culture that has ever been introduced in this market.
58 New Varieties of Cabbage Seed, (Imported.)
58 " " " Radish "
58 " " " Celery "
25 " " " Cucumber "
40 " " " Grass "
Orders Respectfully Solicited, and Promptly Completed, by
E. R. SHANKLAND, SEEDSMAN,
No. 129, Wood St., Pitts., Pa.
Feb. 18, 1854-3m.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBS
20,000 Choice Apple Trees,
3,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, (very fine.)
5,000 Peach Trees, (new varieties.)
2,000 German Plum Trees, (imported.)
1,500 Cherry Trees,
20,000 Evergreens,
30 New and superb varieties Strawberry,
15 " " " Raspberry,
20 " " " Gooseberry.
Together with the finest collection of Plants and Shrubs ever offered in this market, for sale by
E. R. SHANKLAND,
129 Wood St., Pitts.
Feb. 18, 1854-3m.

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR LIKENESS
HUNT & BOONE,
Have opened, in Johnson & Horner's Block, the largest and finest Daguerrean Rooms in Eastern Ohio, where they are constantly taking pictures (exclusively on Galvanized Plates) surpassing all others in durability, beauty of finish and artistic style. Our facilities for operation are of the most ample and improved order, consisting in part of machinery to polish the plate. By it we are enabled to give the highest polish, without which a fine picture cannot be taken. Our
SKY-LIGHT
IS OF MAMMOTH SIZE AND SUFFICIENT TO TAKE SIXTY PERSONS IN A SINGLE PLATE.
PRICES RANGE FROM 37 1/2 CTS. TO TEN DOLLARS.
Ladies and gentlemen are requested to call and examine our specimens.
Salem, Dec. 17, 1853.

LAND SURVEYING,
AND
Rail Road Engineering!!
INSTRUCTION in these branches of Practical Science will be given at the Union School, Marlboro, Stark Co., during the Spring Term, commencing March 14th and continuing four weeks.
Regular FIELD PRACTICE with the Compass, Leveling and Transit Instruments, accompanied with Calculations, Plotting and Drafting will form an essential part of the course.
Tuition per 11 weeks, \$5.00. With the privilege of Mathematics, Geology, Experimental Chemistry, Physiology, Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, &c., &c.
Common Branches, \$3.00; Higher Branches above, \$5.00. Engineering, German Language, Mathematical and Prospective Drawing, &c., Extra.
For particulars, address the Principal, A. HOLBROOK, Marlboro, Jan. 21, 1854.

BUCKEYE FOUNDRY,
ENOS L. WOODS,
COLUMBIANA, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO
Steam Engine Builder.
STEAM ENGINES of various sizes, constructed upon the latest approved plan, that cannot be surpassed in quality, and are now made in Patterns of all kinds, made to order. All our work is of good material, and warranted to give a good satisfaction as any other.
Feb. 11, 1854-4f

WATER-CURE,
AT COLD WATER, MICHIGAN.
For the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases in successful operation. Address for particulars
DR. JOHN B. GULLY,
Cold Water, Mich.
Jan. 21, 1853-3m.

OREGON PEAS.
Six bushels of these Celebrated Peas, by planting which, as much fodder can be raised on one acre as can be raised of five of anything else that can be sown, and it is better for the soil than clover. Just received and for sale by
E. R. SHANKLAND,
129 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb. 18, 1854-3m.

Blank Deeds, Article of Agreement, Judgments, Notes, Summons and Executions for sale at the Office.

Bryant & Shanks
Law and Stationery
Mercantile College.
SUPERIOR STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Principals.
H. B. BRYANT, JAS. WASHINGTON LISK & H. DWIGHT STRATTON.
Faculty.
H. B. BRYANT, Professor of the Science of Accounts.
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J. WASHINGTON LISK, and F. R. SPENCER, Professors of the Science of Penmanship, Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence.
SARAH L. SPENCER, Instructress in the Ladies' Writing Department.
W. W. HARDER, Assistant Prof. in the Book-keeping Department.
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PERS. ASHA MAHAN, Lecturer on Political Economy.
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Terms.
For full course in Double Entry Book-keeping, and other Departments, time unlimited, \$40. For full course in Ladies Penmanship, \$20. For separate course in Practical Penmanship, \$10. For various styles in Ornamental Writing, \$5. The Principals of this Institution, design making it one of the best mediums in the United States for imparting a thorough practical knowledge of the various duties of the Counting Room and business transactions.
THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, embraced Book-keeping by Double Entry, as applied to the various departments of Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures, comprehending the best forms used by the most flourishing and eminent establishments, engaged individually or in partnership at Wholesale and Retail on Commission or Joint Speculation, including Banking, Steamboat Insurance, Railroad and Joint Stock Banks, &c. Commercial Calculations and Correspondence, embracing every variety of business computation, and familiarizing the student with the Commercial and Penmanship of the day.
COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY is a new feature in Mercantile Schools, and having its origin as it does in this Institution, much will be done to make it an instructive and profitable branch in the Literature Department.
The Special System of Practical Penmanship in all its forms, will be taught by its Author, F. R. Spencer, and J. W. Lusk. No Institution in America offers superior facilities to this for imparting a Rapid and Systematic Hand Writing. The system is so arranged as to enable Teachers to teach this unrivaled and popular System, and find their wants met at this College.
THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT is entirely separate from the gentlemen's, and is fitted up in a splendid and convenient style. Master Teachers are now reaping the benefits of a thorough Mercantile Education, by occupying lucrative and responsible situations. Females desirous of attending a Mercantile School, will find the facilities for study offered at this Institution, superior to any other in the United States.
Applicants can enter upon a course of study at any time during the year.
Diplomas are awarded to students who sustain a thorough examination.
The Principals have an extensive acquaintance with business men throughout the West, and can render efficient aid to graduates in securing new situations.
The suit of Rooms occupied by this College, are more spacious, and are fitted up in a more elegant and convenient manner than any other like institution in the United States.
Send for a Circular by mail.
P. O. No. 1, 1853-1y

